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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO**

GOR GEVORKYAN, on behalf of himself
and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

BITMAIN, INC., BITMAIN
TECHNOLOGIES, LTD. and DOES 1 to 10,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:18-cv-07004-JD

**[PROPOSED] STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 14.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of documents, information, or other items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to

the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor.

2.7 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.8 In-House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party or its affiliates to this action. In-House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.11 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.14 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

1 3. SCOPE

2 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material
3 (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material;
4 (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,
5 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.
6 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following
7 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a
8 Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as
9 a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the
10 public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information in the possession of the
11 Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure
12 from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to
13 the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate
14 agreement or order.

15 4. DURATION

16 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by
17 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court
18 order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all
19 claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after
20 the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,
21 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to
22 applicable law.

23 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

24 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party
25 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care
26 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.
27 To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only
28 those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that

1 other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not
2 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

3 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
4 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
5 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary
6 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions. Similarly, the
7 Receiving Party will avoid making challenges to materials designated as Protected Material that
8 are not in good faith or intended to only harass or burden the Designating Party.

9 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated
10 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection
11 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is
12 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

13 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order
14 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
15 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
16 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

17 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

18 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
19 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing
20 Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS'
21 EYES ONLY" to each page that contains protected material. A Party or Non-Party that makes
22 original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection
23 until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced.
24 During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection
25 shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the
26 inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party
27 must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order.
28 Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate

1 legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”)
 2 to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a
 3 page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected
 4 portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each
 5 portion, the level of protection being asserted.

6 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the
 7 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
 8 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is
 9 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it
 10 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating
 11 Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded)
 12 a right to have up to 21 days after receipt of the deposition transcript to identify the specific
 13 portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection
 14 being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for
 15 protection within the 21 days after receipt of the deposition transcript shall be covered by the
 16 provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at
 17 the deposition or up to 21 days after receipt of the deposition transcript if that period is properly
 18 invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
 19 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

20 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or
 21 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only
 22 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
 23 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition
 24 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
 25 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

26 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page
 27 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all
 28 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and

the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of the 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this

specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in person) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier.¹ Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to

¹ The Parties reserve all rights to seek modification of this Stipulated Protective Order, including but not limited to shifting the burden to move onto the Challenging Party, in response to an abuse of the process by either Party.

1 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has
 2 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL
 3 DISPOSITION).

4 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and
 5 in a secure manner² that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

6 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
 7 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
 8 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

9 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees
 10 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information
 11 for this litigation;

12 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including In-House Counsel) of the Receiving
 13 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
 14 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

15 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
 16 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and
 17 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

18 (d) the court and its personnel;

19 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and
 20 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
 21 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

22 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably
 23 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),
 24 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed
 25 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately
 26 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this

27 _____
 28 ² It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to require the Receiving Party to store any
 electronic Protected Material in password-protected form.

1 Stipulated Protective Order.

2 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or
3 other person who otherwise possessed the information.

4 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”
5 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the
6 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY
7 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

8 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees
9 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information
10 for this litigation;

11 (b) In-House Counsel of the Receiving Party³ (1) who has no involvement in competitive
12 decision-making, (2) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (3) who has
13 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (4) as to whom the
14 procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(1), below, have been followed;

15 (c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
16 litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),
17 and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed;

18 (d) the court and its personnel;

19 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional
20 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
21 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

22 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other
23 person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

24 7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
25 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Experts.

27 ³ It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to limit the number of In-House Counsel who
28 may access “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information under
this provision.

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,⁴ and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.⁵

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

(c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court

⁴ If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

⁵ It may be appropriate in certain circumstances to restrict the Expert from undertaking certain limited work prior to the termination of the litigation that could foreseeably result in an improper use of the Designating Party’s “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information.

1 to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the
 2 reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the
 3 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk.
 4 In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the
 5 parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and
 6 confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal
 7 to approve the disclosure.

8 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden
 9 of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)
 10 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its In-House Counsel
 11 or Expert.

12 10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
 13 LITIGATION

14 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
 15 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or
 16 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that Party must:

17 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a
 18 copy of the subpoena or court order;

19 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the
 20 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this
 21 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

22 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the
 23 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.⁶

24 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the
 25 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as
 26

27 ⁶ The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this
 28 Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect
 its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued.

1 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a
 2 determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained
 3 the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of
 4 seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions
 5 should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a
 6 lawful directive from another court.

7 11. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS
 8 LITIGATION

9 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in
 10 this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 11 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with
 12 this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these
 13 provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

14 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a
 15 Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement
 16 with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

17 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that
 18 some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-
 19 Party;

20 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective
 21 Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of
 22 the information requested; and

23 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

24 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14
 25 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the
 26 Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely
 27 seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession
 28 or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a

determination by the court.⁷ Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

14. MISCELLANEOUS

14.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective

⁷ The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.

Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

14.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e)(2) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

15. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in Section 4 (DURATION), each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work

1 product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected
2 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to
3 this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

4 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

5
6 DATED: Chris Malloy
7 Attorneys for Plaintiff

8 DATED: _____
9 Attorneys for Defendant

10 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 DATED: _____
12 [Name of Judge]
13 United States District/Magistrate Judge
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1 product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected
2 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to
3 this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

4 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

5
6 DATED: _____
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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8 DATED: /s Carlos M. Lazatin
Attorneys for Defendant

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10 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 DATED: _____
12 Hon. James Donato
13 United States District/Magistrate Judge
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EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____
 [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and
 understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for
 the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of *Gevorkyan et al. v. Bitmain, Inc. et al.*,
 3:18-cv-07004-JD. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated
 Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to
 sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in
 any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any
 person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
 Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective
 Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
 _____ [print or type full address and telephone
 number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any
 proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
 [printed name]

Signature: _____
 [signature]